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original manuscript and from a copy in Herbert's handwriting which has also been preserved. The appendix contains Colonel Edward Whalley's account of Charles I's escape from Hampton Court palace, November 11, 1647, Colonel Hammond's letter to the Houses of Parliament concerning the attempted escape of Charles from Carisbrooke castle, May 28, 1648, and extracts from Lilly's autobiography and his *Life and Death of King Charles I*. William Lilly, it will be remembered, was the astrologer whom the Royalists, with the privity of the king, consulted as to whether he should escape from Hampton Court and whether he should sign the propositions of Parliament. The work concludes with pedigrees of the Worsley, Ashburnham, Legge, Cooke, and a branch of the Berkeley families, to whom, by the way, the dedication is addressed.

Both the chronological introduction and the editing of the various narratives are marked by an extended and minute acquaintance with topography, genealogy, chronology, manuscript sources, and relevant printed materials—in short, by all of the antiquarian equipment, and enthusiasm as well, requisite for an undertaking of this character. In the interest of clearness, however, it might have been advisable to add a summary table of dates and a chart indicating the course of the king's wanderings during the interval treated. Although a great service has been rendered in bringing together these interesting materials in a single place, the expense of the edition, limited to three hundred and fifty copies, will keep it beyond the reach of most students. On the other hand, its rich and tasteful externals should make it a joy for collectors to possess. The cover, of brown leather stamped with the royal arms in gold, is from a design on the king's Bible which he used on the scaffold and gave at his death to Bishop Juxon. There are upwards of a hundred illustrations, mostly in photogravure, of portraits, relics, views of ancient buildings, and reproductions of old paintings and engravings; the frontispiece, a picture of Charles from a painting by Lely after van Dyke in the Dresden Gallery, is done in colors. A detailed discussion of these illustrations would be beyond the scope of this review, but it should be said that, while occasional small criticisms might be made, the industry and knowledge of the author combined with the skill of the publishers have secured pictorial results deserving of the highest praise.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell, with Elucidations by Thomas Carlyle. Edited by S. C. LOMAS, with an introduction by C. H. FIRTH, M.A. (London: Methuen and Company. 1904. Three vols., pp. lxii, 523; xii, 557; lxii, 523.)

MRS. LOMAS's edition of Carlyle's *Cromwell* is undoubtedly definitive. Mrs. Lomas is a scholar possessing sound sense, experience, and unusual familiarity with the period. She has gone to the originals of the

letters and speeches where the originals exist, and as near to the originals as possible where these do not exist. She has added a large number of letters hitherto unpublished, and has contributed critical notes of unusual value.

Nevertheless, it is a pity that she should have thought it necessary to reëdit Carlyle's text. She would have rendered a much more acceptable service to scholarship by producing an entirely new work. Scholars do not need and do not wish Carlyle's comments. Moreover, to give Carlyle's text, no matter how thoroughly annotated, is to perpetuate an untrue portrait of Oliver Cromwell. For those who are not scholars, the old Carlyle was good enough. If, however, she felt it necessary to reëdit Carlyle, it would have been better to include in the body of the work all the new letters and speeches, instead of relegating them to a supplement. If one wishes to be sure that he has all the information given in this collection concerning any particular period in Cromwell's life, he must consult first Cromwell's text, secondly Cromwell's appendix, thirdly Mrs. Lomas's supplement. To state this fact is, it would seem, to condemn Mrs. Lomas's method. All the letters and speeches could easily have been included in the body of the work by adopting a system of double numeration.

Criticism is justified, moreover, in regard to Mrs. Lomas's treatment of Carlyle's text in the speeches, though not in the letters. In the speeches she has allowed many of Carlyle's alterations to stand, and has not always indicated what these alterations are. An excellent illustration is found in the speech numbered iv by Carlyle. The present editor gives this "almost as it stands in the old pamphlet". Why "almost"? As it now stands, it is neither Cromwell nor Carlyle. Collating Mrs. Lomas's text with that of Stainer, who also prints from the old pamphlet, we find over fifty variations between the two, not counting differences in paragraphing, punctuating, the use of italics, or quotation marks. This seems inexcusable, and the more so as Mrs. Lomas points out that the speech as printed was revised by Cromwell himself. It should consequently have been given precisely as Cromwell left it. The variations in Mrs. Lomas's text are indeed insignificant, but that only makes them the more inexcusable. The truth is that all editing of material for the use of scholars, except the very slightest, is an offense. What a scholar demands is the text as nearly as possible as it exists in the originals. He can do his own paragraphing, his own punctuating, his own italicizing; he can make his own comments, and add his own embellishments. Mrs. Lomas should have taken the editing of the *Clarke Papers* as her model.

Some minor criticisms may be offered. Mrs. Lomas should have omitted letter CC. Firth has shown that this letter cannot be genuine, and Mrs. Lomas evidently agrees with him. If she allowed this to remain, it was hardly consistent to omit the Squire Papers, though of course the position of these in the appendix lent itself much better to omission. Another matter of some importance is the apparent failure of

the editor to use the reports of the representative of the Great Elector. These would have furnished at least one characteristic speech of Cromwell. Mrs. Lomas should have said that the supplement contains four new letters from Oliver to Henry Cromwell, instead of three. All letters of Cromwell, no matter how similar to others, should either have been printed in full, or the variations noted, instead of merely calendarizing them; in the editor's note, and again on III, 313, the name Downing is given where Downhall is meant. Firth's introduction is all that could be asked.

R. C. H. CATTERALL.

The Adventures of King James II of England. With an introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. GASQUET, D.D. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1904. Pp. xliii, 502.)

THE anonymous author of the *Adventures of King James II*, supposed to be Thomas Longueville, has already entered more than once the field of seventeenth-century biography. Among his previous publications *The Life of a Conspirator (Sir Everard Digby)*, *The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby*, and *Rochester and other Literary Rakes of the Court of Charles II* will recall the character of his prevailing interests, which are personal rather than political. Likewise, in the present work the aim is not to study James as a king, and still less to trace again the events of those stormy years which culminated in his expulsion from the throne, but rather to tell the story of those less-known sides of James's life in which he appeared to most advantage, as a soldier, as a sailor, and as a conscientious and efficient administrator.

Although there is ample evidence of familiarity with the contemporary memoirs of the period, the book is practically based on the celebrated *Life of James II*, compiled by order of the old Pretender from the king's own memoirs, and first published by the Rev. J. S. Clarke in 1816. Not only has it been the author's chief reservoir of facts, but it has largely colored his estimate of the character and motives of James. Strangely enough, although Ranke in a masterly criticism of this work has shown its untrustworthy character by comparing it in places with the extracts made by Carte and Macpherson from James's original memoirs and published by the latter in his *Original Papers*, the present writer makes no mention of these valuable fragments, even though he occasionally quotes from another work of Macpherson's, *The History of Great Britain*, etc. Indeed, in referring to that portion of James's memoirs relating to his experiences under Turenne, which is printed in volume II of De Ramsay's *History of Viscount Turenne*, he states that this collection "is the only portion of James' manuscript *Memoirs* that we have, at any great consecutive length, and the substantial agreement of it with the *Memoirs* edited by Clarke goes far to show the care, accuracy, and trustworthiness of the compiler" (p. 57,